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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, referring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade unions when present.

VOL. 3. NO. 13 WASHINGTON D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913. WHOLE NO. 117

INTERESTING SITUATION.

Oklahoma City, June 28.—The last legislature, among other laws which it passed, enacted one which is going to cause furious opposition if ever the time has put it into effect. Not satisfied with killing much meritorious labor legislation, a new law was enacted giving the consent of the State to the employment of convicts in the erection of the new State capitol building. This building is to be constructed by convict labor as far as they are competent to do the work. The organized labor movement of the State is emphatically protesting against the use of convicts on an institution of this character and point to the fact that Missouri has appropriated $3,000,000 for the erection of the new State capitol building, and that the legislature has not only in favor of free labor, but passed resolutions requesting that organized labor be employed throughout the construction. The attitude of the organized movement in Oklahoma as to the employment of convicts is not that it has no objection to convicts being employed in producing that which the State supports institutions consumes, as well as upon difficult roadway work, but in the construction of a building like a State capitol it is asserted that it will simply come in direct competition with free labor, and that the inauguration of this policy would only be the commencement of a premium upon crimes and misdemeanors in order that cheap workmen may be procured.

GENERAL STRIKE ON.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 28.—The Industrial Weekly, the union labor paper, says: "The Master Builders' association has finally forced the hands of the Trades Assembly, and a general walkout has taken place of all the building tradesmen of the city who are employed on the jobs where nonunion laborers are employed. Every effort has been made to settle the strike of the building laborers in a peaceful manner, but to no avail. The contractors not only have refused to modified demands of the laborers, but have refused to set them back at the old rate, which they were receiving before the strike and then arbitrate the wage question. This proves that the contractors do not want peace. The public should know that every effort has been made to bring about a peaceful settlement between the building laborers and their employers by a committee from the Trades Assembly, and the fact that public may now be inconvenienced by the strike is no reflection upon the union. The blame rests entirely on the other side. No labor body of men refuse to consent to arbitrate a question of this kind when only insists a day shall be between employer and employe, they do not show a very conciliatory attitude, to say the least.

BIRMINGHAM DEPORTATION.

Birmingham, Ala., June 28.—A short time ago one of the organizers of the American Association of Railway Clerks and Railway Men was forcibly taken from the Empire Hotel, conducted to a train and leave the city. The same gang of detectives was after an organizer for A. F. of L. but through friends he succeeded in eluding his pursuers. This action on the part of the detectives arose from the fact that there is a general building trades lockout on here, together with efforts will be made to organize the street car men. Since this occurrence other orgnihizers of the Amalgamated Association have been sent to Birmingham, and propose to remain here until they have completed the work which they were directed to do. Superintendent of the local street car company is under arrest for conspiracy and the people of this city are wholly in sympathy with the striking people. The condition here is another instance of the unfairness of labor agreements that the members of the unions have no right to participate in determining as to what hours and what conditions of labor shall be. The strikers have been incensed by the recent agreement and the proposed terms of settlement are better than prior to the drastic action taken by the detectives at the behest of the employers.

"HISTORY OF I. T. U."

Washington, June 28.—The International Typographical Union has just published a history of the organization. The matter contained in the book was compiled under the authority and direction of the officers of the organization, and is a complete history of the union from its inception. The circular announcing that a new edition is now ready for sale and distribution says: "To every man who reads with understanding, to every printer who has labor that is now passing through the elemental stage of its existence, and aiming to build a permanent structure upon which to house and protect the interests of its members, a fund of useful knowledge will be found within the pages of this book." Copies bound in cloth are to be sold for $2, while those bound in full leather are $3.50. Those desiring copies of this book should forward their money orders or checks to J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOLAN INTRODUCES BILL.

Washington, June 28.—Another bill providing for an eight hour work day for women in the District of Columbia, has been introduced in Representative Nolan of California, a member of the labor group. The bill is comprehensive in that it covers every line of industry in which women can find places, including trained nurses in hospitals, ticket sellers in moving picture shows, telephone girls, typewriter operators and stenographers, all these being in addition to the manufacturing and commercial establishments where women eighteen are prohibited from commencing work before 7 o'clock in the morning or being employed after 6 o'clock in the evening, and no woman will be permitted to work more than six hours a day continuously.

SIGNS COMPENSATION BILLS.

Sacramento, June 28.—Gov. Johnson has signed the five workmen's compensation bills passed by the legislature. These measures provide for workmen's compensation in case of accident or disease, providing for State insurance, and, in fact, covering the subject thoroughly. The governor also has signed the bill regulating the sanitation and ventilation in camps where five or more persons are employed. This measure was passed for the purpose of correcting the insanitary conditions under which men have been compelled to work on the new highway and railroad construction camps.

IRON MOLDERS WIN OUT.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—The strike of the Molders for 40 cents an hour, which affected the foundries in the two Kansas cities and Independence, has now brought to a close, all foundries save three very small ones, which are of no consequence having signed the agreement. The Molders in this section of the country are today in better shape than they ever have been.

ACCUSES LABOR UNIONS.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 28.—The joint inquiry conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission into the fatal express wreck on the New Haven road on June 12, in which six were killed, brought out many valuable facts. General Manager Bardo, of the road, denounced the methods of the railroad men's organizations as tending to destroy discipline among the employes. He said the time had come when the labor organizations must call a halt for the safety of the public. He asserted that the engineers protested against a rule promulgated by the company, requiring five years' experience for engineers before they were permitted to take passenger runs. The general chairman of the engineers' committee denied Mr. Bardo's statements and asserted that the engineers did not protest against the two-year rule, but against the manner in which it was posted. The general chairman further branded as untrue the statement that the organizations had forced any rules upon the road restricting safe operation of trains. The manager evidently was in a very tight hole and was endeavoring to shift the responsibility from the management of the road to the backs of the railroad organizations. During the past few years certain sections of the New Haven have become noted as the railroad "slaughter house" of the country, and the management begins to realize that a reckoning is near at hand.

MAKES UNION APPOINTMENTS.

Denver, Colo., June 28.—Under the reorganized city government the board of the commission form, Otto F. Thum, an active member of Typographical Union of Denver, was elected Commissioner of Property. Upon assuming his new office Mr. Thum took to the appointment of building laborers and their employers by a committee from the Trades Assembly, and the fact that public may now be inconvenienced by the strike is no reflection upon the union. The blame rests entirely on the other side. No labor body of men refuse to consent to arbitrate a question of this kind when only insists a day shall be between employer and employe, they do not show a very conciliatory attitude, to say the least.

WOMEN WORKERS IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock, June 28.—Owing to the activity of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, there has been effected a tendency toward equalizing the pay of the mercantile interests operating in this State, which secures to the women and girl clerks a raise in salary ranging of $4 and $5 per week to $6 per week. While the agreement is only tentative, it is probable after a few months trial will obtain, owing to the fact that the laundry interests of the State have agreed to make a similar minimum wage scale. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just recently been made a part of the State government, and is doing splendid work for the laboring people.

FIFTY-HOUR WEEK WON.

Worcester, Mass., June 28.—The fifty-hour week for members members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, has practically been established. This schedule has been placed in operation in five of the leading builders' finishing shops. This result was brought about by a strike of the shopmen after having endeavored to secure the shorter work week by amicable means. Only shops of any importance are holding out against the carpenters, while a large per cent of the union men are at work. It is to be noted that not much difficulty will be encountered in making settlements with the shops now out.

PUSHING THINGS ALONG.

Tacoma, Wash., June 28.—The organization committee of the central body is doing things these days. It has succeeded in the latheis' union and secured practically all the lathers in the city as members of the new organization. Efforts are also being done in behalf of the retail clerks. Open meetings are being held for the purpose of securing the increased membership. In fact, the organization committee is assisting all local unions in the securing of new members, which, in turn, has caused the local unions to show an increased activity.

PUBLIC PRINTER FORD.

Washington, June 28.—Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, N. J., whose appointment as Public Printer has been confirmed by the Senate, will assume the duties of his office at once. As soon as his bond is accepted by the Treasury Department he will be fully qualified to enter upon his duties. Upon his assuming the office the officials of the Printing Office visit the big printery for the purpose of counting the cash on hand, which usually reaches about half a million, and then the institution will be turned over to the new Public Printer.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Pittsburg, June 28.—At the close of a conference lasting more than a week at West Baden, Ind., a settlement was reached on the wage scale between employes working in the Indianapolis district of the Pittsburg district. The scale of the existing base rate of $5.5 was adopted, and there will be no advance until the 1st of April, 1914, when a 5 per cent increase follows. The present wage rate of puddling is on a 1.50 card, and the men affected by the new scale department of the iron mills are receiving $6.75 a ton.

SHOE WORKERS IN CONVENTION

Montreal, Canada, June 28. — The eleventh convention of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has just concluded its sessions. More than 300 delegates attended the convention.

ERIE FORGE STRIKE SETTLED.

Erie, Pa., June 28.—The strike at the Erie Forge Company shops has been settled through the efforts of President O'Connell, of the Machinists' Union of America, and Grand Trades Department, aided by Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor. The organization campaign among the metal workers, which has been on for a number of months, resulted in the forming department of the Erie Forge Company being organized. Following this discriminations began and the officers of the Blacksmiths' Union were discharged for trivial reasons, which was immediately followed by a strike. The president of the Metal Trades Department, and the representative from the Department of Labor then secured a conference, and an amicable agreement was the result. This agreement provides that all men are to be reinstated, and in future committees of the employes and the men will meet and all grievances adjusted between the committees and the officials of the company, while in the event of failure the controversy will be taken up with the international organization. The adjustment of this trouble will undoubtedly have much influence upon other foundry employers who are now in a contest with their molders.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

Portland, Oreg., June 28.—The immigration conference called at the instance of the Commercial Club, has created an interesting meeting and finally resolved to perfect an organization to carry on this work until the meeting in Seattle next November, at the annual convention of Labor. The organization chose a president and secretary, whose duties will be to correspond with the officers of provincial and State federations and city central bodies in the United States of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Slope sections of the country. It is expected that during the interim between now and the federation's convention some sort of a program will be outlined for a campaign of education to be waged in the territory mentioned, and certain after the opening of the Panama Canal, for a rising tide of immigration will undoubtedly follow the opening of the new channel.

MINNESOTA STATE FEDERATION.

St. Cloud, Minn., June 28.—The annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor held in this city was a lively affair. The Socialists in the convention from the outset endeavored to control the proceedings, but every time it voted on every proposition from 2 to 1 up. The report of the officials showed that the Federation has made splendid progress during the past year. While the legislative committee of the State Federation failed to secure much favorable legislation for labor as was desired, yet the foundation has been laid and the work carried on by the legislative committee will not be hampered by as many obstacles as in the past. The principal officers were re-elected.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Erie, Pa., June 28.—As a result of conferences which have been held between the representatives of the Erie Railroad and the officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, a strike has probably been averted. This is the first time in the history of the Erie Railroad, that the officials of the road have been acquainted in a request from the telegraphers to discuss matters affecting wages and working conditions. A strike vote was recently taken on this road, which resulted in a practically unanimous vote in favor of such a step being taken. The conference noted, however, indicates that an amicable and final settlement will be reached without having to resort to a strike.

PREDICT BIG MINERS' STRIKE.

Charleston, W. Va., June 28.—The members of the United Mine Workers of America have adopted a resolution calling a strike in the New River District to be effective on the first day of July, and men are involved and the principal demand is for the right to organize without discrimination. Another incident, the outcome of the troublesome times in the Paint and Cabin Creek district, is the filing of suits aggregating many thousands of dollars by the miners against the mine operators for damages to recover heavy damages from those responsible for the killing and wounding of miners and members of the militia, and for alleged false imprisonment.

BAY CITY METAL WORKERS.

Bay City, Mich., June 28.—The controversy between the sheet metal workers and their employers, caused by the demand of the the employers on the union that the latter withdraw from the nonmembers of the Employers' Association, is still on in part. The result of this controversy was a strike for the time filling of suits aggregating many thousands of dollars by the miners against the mine operators for damages to recover heavy damages from those responsible for the killing and wounding of miners and members of the militia, and for alleged false imprisonment.

JUDGE ALLOWS PICKETING.

Quincy, Ill., June 28.—Another injunction was asked for before the United States District Court, which is to restrain union carpenters from making an effort to induce strike-breakers to quit the employ of Contractor Cramer, with whom the carpenters are on strike. The complaint involved asked for a sweeping injunction, but the judge refused to grant their application, only restricting the picketing operations within 100 feet of the shop. Carpenters are making a valiant fight and much headway is being made.

PLUMBERS GET INCREASE.

Minneapolis, June 28.—The plumbers have secured an increase of 50 cents a day, from $4.50 to $5, on the strike. The plumbers decided that they were entitled to a raise in wages, and sixty-three master plumbers were approached on the same mind for they readily acceded to the demands of the union. The plumbing industry is fairly well organized in this city and but few firms are employing nonunion men.

FALL RIVER NEWS.

Fall River, Mass., June 28.—The carpenters' strike on in this city is now in its fifth week, but little progress has been made by securing a number of settlements. The bricklayers are also out for an 44-hour week, the week is locked for in the immediate future.

UNION POSTMISTRESS.

Chicago, June 28.—Representative Buchanan, one of the labor group, has named Katherine McClements to be postmistress at Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago. Miss McClements is a member of the Stenographers' Union.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL SIGNED

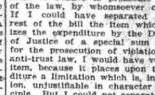
President Makes Statement as to Exemptions.

OPPOSITION RECEIVES COMFORT

Attitude of Congress Toward Labor and Farmers' Unions Brought Into Relief.

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson has signed the sundry civil bill, which carries the clause prohibiting the expenditure of certain moneys appropriated to carry on prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law for the purpose of prosecuting labor and farmers' unions. President Taft, just on the eve of relinquishing the Presidency, vetoed this measure for the sole reason that the clause referred to was included in the bill. The present Congress, following in the footsteps of the former one, passed the sundry civil bill with the provisos still in the bill, notwithstanding the fact that every effort to secure to union labor was brought into play. The measure was then sent to the President for his approval or veto, and he has signed it, with the following statement attached:

"I have signed this bill because I can do so without in fact limiting the opportunity of the proper law officers of the Government of the United States to prosecute violations of the law, by whomsoever committed. If I could have separated the item in the rest of the bill the item which authorizes the appropriation for the Department of Justice of a special sum of $300,000 for the prosecution of violations of the anti-trust laws, I should have vetoed that item, because it places upon the expenditure a limitation which is, in my opinion, unjustifiable in character and principle. But I could not separate it. I do not understand that the limitation was intended as either an amendment to the interpretation of the anti-trust law, but merely as an expression of the opinion of the Congress—a very emphatic opinion, backed by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives and a large majority of the Senate, but not intended to touch anything but the expenditure of a single appropriation fund. I can assure the country that this bill will neither in fact nor in any way embarrass the actions of the Department of Justice. Other appropriations will give the department with abundant funds to enforce the law. The law will be interpreted in the determination of what the proper expenditure should do, by independent and, I hope, impartial judgments as to the true and just meaning of substantive statutes of the United States."



PRESIDENT GOMPERS

Washington, June 28.—President Gompers, since the operation performed on June 4, has made steady progress toward recovery that on Sunday, June 22, he left the hospital where he had been confined and went to his home. He is out every day and is gaining rapidly.

WORLD'S MINING CONGRESS.

Washington, June 28.—For the first time the Western Federation of Miners will be represented this year at the World's Mining Congress. President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, will represent that organization, the United Mine Workers will be represented by Duncan McDonald, of Illinois, and John Moore, of Ohio. The congress will be held at Carlsbad, Germany, on the 8th of September, and the organization is known as the International Congress of Miners. The three representatives now in Boston recently and embarked on the same vessel for the old country. Many questions of importance to the men who work underground will be taken up and a closer relationship and understanding established between the organizations of the Old World and the New.

ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE.

Philadelphia, June 28.—It is stated that the 1,200 motormen and conductors employed by the local traction company will receive another wage increase on July 1, instead of September 1, as announced some time ago. According to the statement, the new schedule provides the maximum wage of 29 cents an hour for men who have been in the employ of the company for five years or more, while new men are to receive 24 cents, with an additional five cents per year of service. In June, 1911, following the strike of 1910, the maximum wage was 23 cents an hour.

MOLDERS LOCKED OUT.

Rockford, Ill., June 28.—Because the molders asked for better conditions and an increase in wages, the Gas Engine and Stover Windmill Company shops of city, locked out its employes. Now the United States Foundry, with 200 molders on strike-breakers at $4 per day, and is importing men from Chicago. The molders only asked for a wage raise of $5.50. This is another instance of where a company prefers to fight the union rather than enter into an amicable agreement with it.

ELECT A PRINTER.

Portland, Oreg., June 28.—William H. Daly, a member of the local Typographical Union, has been appointed to one of the commissioners of the city under the new commission form of government. Daly received the highest vote cast for any candidate for commissioner, which gives him the place of honor on the commission and assures him a four-year term.

LOCKOUT AND ARBITRATION.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 28.—After several months negotiations a number of the 300 striking cooks secured new employers. Subsequently a conference was held and the matter in dispute was referred, agreed to submit the entire matter to arbitration, and it is expected that an agreement will be made in the very near future.

PAPERMAKERS WIN AGAIN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28.—The papermakers in this city were on strike ten days for the purpose of securing the eight-hour day. The demands of the union were then granted and three eight-hour shifts have been established, with the same pay as formerly received, when two shifts were from eleven to thirteen hours.

UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION.

St. Louis, June 28.—There were in attendance upon the recent convention of the National Women's Trade Union League seventy-five delegates, these being chosen from fraternal delegates from numerous other organizations. Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president of the organization, in her annual address, spoke of the need for a training school for women organizers of women workers, for minimum wage boards, for industrial education under public maintenance, and for coeducation in trade training. Other recommendations of Mrs. Robins were correspondence courses in trades unionism, introduction in the public schools of a special course of study in labor literature, working certificates to be issued only to boys and girls having satisfactorily passed examination on the labor legislation of their State, a permanent law enforcement committee to be appointed by each trade union league to cooperate with the public schools, the eight-hour day for men and women, State banking laws for the protection of the savings of the workers, a loan bank from the funds in the keeping of the State, to borrow in case of emergency, and a wages-earners' suffrage league.

AGAINST LONG HOURS.

Superior, Wis., June 28.—The unions of this city are joining with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor against the practice of the canning factories in Wisconsin in securing the power of exempting them from the law relative to nine hours with low wages. The State Industrial Commission has been clothed with power to issue permits to canneries to fix a temporary time limit for female workers in the canning factories of the State. It is asserted that this is the first law of this character ever passed by any State. The canning interests propose to make a determined fight against any limit put on the hours of labor, but the Industrial Commission, bulwarked by the labor unions, will undoubtedly have sufficient influence to enforce whatever regulation the industrial commission may deem to be best in the interest of all concerned.

PLASTERERS' LABORERS WIN.

Toronto, Ont., June 28.—The Board of Arbitration appointed to settle the controversy between the Master Plasterers and the Plasterers' Laborers' Union has made its award. Under its provisions the Plasterers' Laborers who have heretofore been receiving 34 cents an hour will now receive 35 cents per hour for 1913, while in 1914 there is to be a further increase to 37½ cents an hour. In addition to this the half will hereafter be paid for all work performed after 5 p. m. and before 8 a. m. Formerly straight time was the rule. On work on country jobs the extra pay allowance will be $3 per week instead of $2, as heretofore.

UNORGANIZED WIN STRIKE.

St. Thomas, June 28.—The Plumbers in this city, who were formerly unorganized, secured an increase in wages, but because their employers appeared not disposed to grant the increase immediately, a strike was declared. Later on they also organized, the officials of the Trades and Labor Council took the matter in hand and finally succeeded in what they secured an adjustment of the difficulty. The employers have now agreed to pay a scale of $3.50 per day from April 1 to October 1, when it will be further raised to $3.75 per day, which is the scale formerly demanded by the men.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Indianapolis, June 28.—The local union of carpenters in the Northern Massachusetts district, which for some time have gained an increase in wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, as the result of a strike, all men having returned to work under the new scale. At Mount Carmel, Ill., the carpenters have secured a 10 per cent increase over the old rate of wages, which was $2.75 per day. Strikes are in progress in about twelve cities throughout the country, but prospects are that the situation will be considerably relieved, if not wholly adjusted, by July 1.

MARBLE WORKERS.

New York, June 28.—The recent convention of the International Association of Marble Workers was held in Kansas City, Mo. The reports of the officers showed a marked gain in membership and vastly improved conditions all over the country since last convention. The following officers were elected: General president, Walter Shea; general secretary-treasurer, George Grealey; general secretary-treasurer, Stephen J. Hogan. The next convention will be held in this city in June, 1914.

GENEROUS BREWERY WORKERS.

Hamilton, O., June 28.—The local Brewery Workers' Union has received from its international $5,000 to distribute for the purpose of re-establishing the members in the positions they held prior to the flood. The international union levied an assessment on all its members for the purpose mentioned, and the International Brewery Workers' Unions that were heavy losers in household effects, property and wages throughout the flood district of Ohio.

AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

Aurora, Ill., June 28.—An amicable adjustment has been effected between the Electrical Workers' Union and the contractors has been reached. By the terms of the agreement entered into a settlement has been secured which will continue for three years. The electrical workers of the contractors will receive a per day demand by accepting $4.76 for the first year and $5 per day for the next two. The agreement also provides a territory for the electrical workers.

BERLIN (ONT.) NEWS.

Berlin, Ont., June 28.—The Electrical Workers' Union of this city have secured an increase in wages of 2 cents per hour and better working conditions. The carpenters have also secured an increase of 5 cents per hour. The Bricklayers and Masons have also secured an increase from 45 cents to 55 cents per hour. The Plumbers and Steamfitters have also gained a substantial increase in wages.

LIKE TO SEE IT.

Baltimore, June 28.—The street carmen in this city are about to secure an increase of 17 per cent without having made a demand upon the company, the officials of which have been quietly working to organize these men. As stated above, they have secured an increase. That's a reason.

RAILWAY CARMEN.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—Three new lodges have been chartered recently, one in St. Louis, Mo., another in Atchison, Kans., and the third in Massachusetts.

BUILDING TRADES OUT.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—A storm which has been threatening for several weeks broke over this city when the Building Trades Employers' Association locked out the members of all unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, and, naturally, building operations have been practically closed down since. The difficulty is stated to be at the instance of the Bricklayers' Union, this organization claiming the work of Marble Workers and Stone Setters. The first controversy started at the new union depot, where Bricklayers demanded that work of setting marble inside the building. Again at the new Globe Theatre building the Bricklayers insisted upon setting the stone. The Bricklayers not being affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the latter organization, of course, stood by the contention of the Marble Workers and Stone Setters. Finally the Contractors' Association, as is usually the case, in contests of this character, sided with the Bricklayers' Union, not because it loved the Bricklayers' Union, but because it saw an opportunity to antagonize the Building Trades Council and the existance of at least one union. Building operations in this city are at a standstill, and to very great extent every one is the loser.

CINCINNATI BUILDING TRADES.

Cincinnati, O., June 28.—The controversy which occurred between the Building Contractors and the Building Trades Council has been settled by an agreement which is far reaching. The chief feature of the union shop is as follows: that the decisions of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, both for and against, shall be binding, further provision that this clause shall be inserted in all contracts entered into in the future. This will result in a saving for a situation favorable to both employers and employees and will entirely annihilate lockouts which might otherwise be encountered. President short and Secretary Spencer, of the Building Trades Department, are seeking to extend this form of agreement to other cities of the country, not only in the interest of amicable adjustments of difficulties, but because of the fact that the unions in the Building Trades under this plan of operation will continue to grow in membership and effectiveness.

TEAMSTERS' NEW CONTRACT.

Boston, June 28.—The Boston Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Wharfinger Union, also including the coal teamsters, has secured a new contract. There are nine holidays mentioned without the loss of pay, with a further provision that any days which may become legal holidays shall be added to the list. An advance of $1 per week for all members is the principal objective on Sundays. The agreement is for one year and also provides for the union shop, arbitration in case of grievance which cannot be mutually adjusted. Considerably over 1,000 members are affected.

LAUNDRY MANAGERS FINED.

Tacoma, Wash., June 28.—The Laundry Workers' Union has been successful in securing the conviction of the manager of one of the laundries in this city for violating the eight hour law, for which a fine has been assessed. The manager of another laundry was cited to appear in court to show cause why he should not be fined for violation of the law, but it is proposed to prosecute these laundries until the managers comply with the strict letter of the eight-hour law.

THE LATEST.

Washington, June 28.—While the United States Supreme Court adjourned for the summer without acting upon the application for a writ of certiorari presented to it by the attorneys for President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison in the historic contempt case, the attorneys filed another set of applications for writ of error and appeal, which were granted by the Chief Justice. This means that no further proceedings will be had until the court reconvenes in the fall.

HONOR DAVID J. LEWIS

Washington, June 28.—The Maryland Agricultural College, in recognition of the services performed by Representative David J. Lewis, of the Sixth Maryland District, now chairman of the Labor Committee, has conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. This is in recognition of the eighteen years of the burden of the people by his valuable assistance in securing the parcel post.

WANT A RAISE.

Aurora, Ill., June 28.—The employes of the traction company are preparing for new scale. The three-year agreement has just expired, and the new agreement will call for a raise in wages. The men on the various lines now receive from 22 cents to 27 cents an hour, and the carmen desire an increase of 10 per cent to all employes. It is believed that a raise will be secured without friction.

COAST LAUNDRY WORKERS.

San Francisco, June 28.—The Steam Laundry Workers' Union has secured an agreement with the Laundry Owners' Association whereby the majority of the girls employed in local laundries are to enjoy substantial increases in the near future. The agreement, which becomes operative at once, runs for a period of four years, and will affect practically every steam laundry in this city.

WOMEN STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 28.—Three women were employed to operate street cars as strike-breakers and they stuck to their job some time, but the manipulation of controls being finally proved to be too laborious and they abandoned the front end of the cars after a struggle of three hours.

THE ICEMEN'S STRIKE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28.—The deadlock between the ice manufacturers and the striking drivers' helpers, which has now lasted for six days, continues with no immediate prospect of settlement. Efforts are being made, however, to bring the contestants together.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Chicthnati, June 28.—Garment Workers' Union No. 6,000 are on strike, and the Cincinnati Manufacturers' Association has issued a statement to the public that the strike is without cause. The union claims that the manufacturers refuse to recognize the union shop and to meet the demands for a 48-hour week.

CONVENTION OF LONGSHOREMEN.

Boston, June 28.—The International Longshoremen's Association will convene in this city at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 28. The Clarendon Hotel will be the headquarters. This is the official notice sent out by Secretary John J. Joyce.

STEAMFITTERS' CONVENTION

Toronto, Canada, June 28.—The convention recently held in this city of the International Association of Steamfitters showed the effect which the decision of Judge Anderson in the Indianapolis case had on declaring that it would recognize only one organization in the pipefitting trade. Only thirty local unions were represented in the convention. Michael F. Garrel, who assumed the presidency of the organization, upon the resignation of President Kinsella, refused to become a candidate for that office. Andrew Dennison, of Chicago, was elected president for the ensuing term. Representatives of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters were present, at which it was expected that a conference would be held, but it developed on the part of the international association that continuing an independent organization precluded the holding of a conference. Delegates representing the New York local unions presented credentials, but were refused seats because of the large increase in membership in that section. At the present time there are in Great Britain, Montreal, the Colorado situation excepted, plans adopted for increased organization during the coming year there has been a steady growth of union principles in Southern Colorado, a section of the Western States not heretofore organized that has vigorously opposed the organization of labor unions for many years. While the mine operators have refused as yet to give official recognition to the union, this new field for organizing work done is shown in the granting of a 10 per cent increase in wages to the miners, bringing the minimum of eight hour day, abolition of scrip, and the granting of a semi-monthly pay day. It is further stated that in the Walsenburg fields, which section has been affected for a short time for over three years duration, the mine is being deserted by union miners, and that it is very likely that the Northern coal fields will soon be sufficiently well reorganized to again enter negotiations for an agreement.

FOR HUMANITY.

Tampa, Fla., June 28.—The Cigarmakers Union of this city has established a night school in the Labor Temple in Ybor City. This is the very beginning it has been well attended. During the some 180 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 140. It is remarkable record when it is considered that the membership of the union does not exceed 1,000, and that the rule which under fourteen years of age is allowed to attend, and any person who is not employed during the day. The school was established for the benefit of those whose duties do not permit them to acquire an education in the public schools. Pupils are also admitted with the result that father and son, husband and wife are found together in the same class. Spanish is given in bi-lingual, English and Spanish being taught on equal terms, all exercises being done in both languages and the grammer of both taught at the same time. It is noted that one of the first attempts at education under this sort of a school is that racial prejudices are eliminated. The union proposes to continue the night school indefinitely as experience suggests and demands.

COMPOSITION ROOFERS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28.—The local union of composition roofers of Chicago, has secured an agreement running two years, which carries an increase in wages from 60 cents to 65 cents per hour for foremen, and from 55 cents to 65 cents per hour for journeymen, the eight-hour day scheme being retained. Brooklyn has also been successful in securing a new agreement carrying an increase of 25 cents per day, eight hours. In Cincinnati the local union of roofers in New York City have secured an increase of 25 cents per day, eight hours. In Cincinnati members of the local union are on strike, the employers refusing to sign the agreement unless there was a provision incorporated prohibiting the members of the local union from working with any of the other building trades. Since the inauguration of the strike, however, a number of contractors have signed the agreement and prospects are good for securing the balance of the contractors.

SETTLE WITH TINNERS.

Salt Lake City, June 28.—At a conference between the officials of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and the master tinners of this city the following agreement was reached, and only one firm in the city is now left to be unionized, when the agreement provides substantially for what the sheet metal workers were demanding Dec. 1 and by the 1st of July the organization of the strike, however, a number of contractors have signed the agreement and prospects are good for securing the balance of the contractors.

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SECURE SETTLEMENT.

Baroness, N. J., June 28.—The Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., has been successful in securing the adjustment of the strike which has held the Building Trades and a contracting firm employed by the American Radiator Company in this city for several weeks. The firm employ only those members of the Building Trades who had to do with the iron work in the building, and the carpenters men on the balance. This situation presented serious difficulty with many large contracts on hand, but a settlement has been secured and the fight is settled.

IOWA FEDERATION PRESIDENT.

Des Moines, June 28.—H. Ruwe, who has been the Secretary of the Iowa State Federation of Labor for many years, has resigned that office and has been elected by A. L. Urick, who has been appointed State Labor Commissioner.

BREWERY WORKERS RAISE.

Jackson, Mich., June 28.—The Brewery Workers in this city have secured a raise, which carries with it a 10 per cent increase in wages, and the hours of labor of all local unions.